



Australian Bureau of Statistics

1379.0.55.001 - National Regional Profile, 2010-14

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 30/06/2016 Ceased

Summary

About this Release

National Regional Profile (1379.0.55.001) has been discontinued. For the most recent regional data, please see Data By Region (1410.0) or the Data By Region interface.

The National Regional Profile (NRP) presents data for 2010-14 for Local Government Areas, Australian Statistical Geography Standard regions (Statistical Areas 2, 3 and 4, and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas), States/Territories and Australia.

The NRP is designed for users interested in the socio-economic and environmental characteristics of regions - and in comparisons with similar geographies across Australia. Data are arranged under the broad themes/topics of Economy, Industry, People, and Energy and Environment.

This release provides Explanatory Notes, a Glossary, Abbreviations, other metadata and zipped csv files (data cubes) - to assist data use and interpretation. The NRP is also linked to the "Data by Region" map interface product to provide a more immediate data discovery experience for both casual and regular users.

History of Changes

This document was added or updated on 23/09/2016.

23/09/2016 - This release includes the Counts of Australian Business Exits and Entries data and also provides revised Patent and Trademark Applicants data. The data cubes containing this data have also been updated. References to Patents and Trademarks Applications in the National Regional Profile, Data by Region and the data cubes have now been updated to Patent and Trademark Applicants. The Industry ASGS data cube has also been updated to reflect a minor adjustment in the Gross Value of Agricultural Production data, to match the format of data presented in Data by Region.

Explanatory Notes

Data Items A-Z

DATA ITEMS A - Z

This guide lists data items in the National Regional Profile in alphabetical order. Click onto each data item, to find out more about the source data set, including other key data items and availability.

Data for all data items and all regions can be found in ABS.Stat where you can view the data, build your own tables, and export the results. These data are also found in Excel and csv files in the

Download tab.

For further information see the Explanatory Notes of this publication. For terms see the Glossary.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Age - Population

Age Pension

Agricultural Commodities

Agricultural Production

B

Bankruptcies

Bicycle - Travel to Work

Births

Broadband Access

Building

Bus - Travel to Work

Buses - Registered

Business - Personal Income from Own Unincorporated

Business Counts

C

Campervans - Registered

Car - Travel to Work

Carer Payment

Caring - for Children

Caring - Unpaid

Cars - Registered

Cattle

Cereal

Clerical and Administrative Workers

Commercial Vehicles

Community and Personal Service Workers

Crops

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Disability

Disability Support Pension

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Employment - by Occupation

Establishments with 15 or more rooms

Estimated Resident Population

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Families
Family Tax Benefit
Fertility Rate
Fruit

H

House Approvals
Households

I

Income - Personal Income from Investment
Income - Personal Income from Own Unincorporated Business
Income - Personal Income from Superannuation and annuities
Income - Personal Income from Employee Income
Income Support
Industry - Employment
Internet Access
Irrigation

L

Labour Force
Labourers
Land Area
Language other than English
Livestock
Lone Persons

M

Machinery Operators and Drivers
Managers
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Migration - Internal
Mortgage
Motor Cycles - Registered
Motor Cycle - Travel to Work
Motor Vehicles - Registered

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N

Newstart Allowance
Non Residential Building

O

Occupation - Employment
Orchard Trees
Overseas Born

P

Parenting Payment - Single
Passenger Vehicles - Registered
Patent and Trademark Applicants
Pension
Pigs
Population Density
Population - Age and Sex
Population - Language other than English
Population - Overseas Born
Protected Areas

Q

Qualifications - Post School

R

Rent
Residential Building
Residential Property

S

Sales Workers
Sheep
Solar
Superannuation

T

Technicians and Trades Workers
Tourist Accommodation - Number of establishments
Train or Tram - Travel to Work
Travel to Work
Trucks - Registered

U

Unemployment Rate
Unpaid Care
Unpaid Work

V

Vegetables
Vehicles - Registered
Voluntary Work

W

Walking - Travel to Work

Water Use
Working Age Population
Work - Unpaid
Work - Voluntary

Y

Youth Allowance
Youth Engagement
Youth - Population

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SOURCE DATASETS

WATER USE ON AUSTRALIAN FARMS

Source: ABS Agricultural Census, see 'Water Use on Australian Farms' (ABS cat no. 4618.0).

Data Items

Area of agricultural land (ha '000)
Area irrigated (ha '000)
Volume of water applied (ML)
Water for other agricultural uses (ML)
Total water use (ML)
Application rate - Total area watered and used (ML/ha)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011

The ABS Agricultural Census is run every five years.

Find historical and more detailed data in 'Water Use on Australian Farms' (ABS cat no. 4618.0).

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

DEATHS

Source: ABS, 'Deaths, Australia', (ABS cat no. 3302.0).

Data Items

Deaths (no.)
Standardised death rate (per 1,000 population) (rate)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

for Deaths (no.) and Standardised death rate (per 1,000 population) (rate) at Local Government Area.

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

for Deaths (no.) at Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

2013, 2014

Standardised death rate (per 1,000 population) (rate) at Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

Find historical data and recent data in 'Deaths, Australia', (ABS cat no. 3302.0).

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia - for Deaths (no.) 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and Standardised death rate (per 1,000 population) (rate) 2013, 2014.

Local Government Area - for Deaths (no.) and Standardised death rate (per 1,000 population) (rate) 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014.

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BIRTHS

Source: ABS, 'Births, Australia', (ABS cat no. 3301.0).

Data Items

Births (no.)

Total fertility rate (per female) (rate)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

for Births (no.) and Total fertility rate (per female) (rate) at Local Government Area.

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

for Births (no.) at Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

2013, 2014

Total fertility rate (per female) (rate) at Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

Find historical data and recent data in 'Births, Australia', (ABS cat no. 3301.0).

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia - for Births (no.) 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Total fertility rate (per female) (rate) for 2013, 2014.

Local Government Area - for Births (no.) and Total fertility rate (per female) (rate) 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

DISABILITY ESTIMATES

Source: ABS, 'Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Additional data cubes. 2012'. (ABS cat no. 4430.0).

Data Items

Persons with a disability, living in private dwelling (no., %)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2 for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory

Local Government Area for New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania.

POPULATION CENSUS

For more information about the Census, see 'How Australia Takes a Census, 2011' (cat. no. 2903.0) and 'Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, 2011' (cat. no. 2008.0). For information about Census data items see 'Census Dictionary, 2011' (cat. no. 2901.0).

Data Items

Labour Force

Labour Force (no.)

Unemployed (no.)

Unemployment rate (%)

Participation rate (%)

Youth (aged 15-19) Engagement in Work/Study

Working full-time and studying part time (%)

Working part-time and studying part-time (%)

Working full-time (not studying) (%)

Studying full-time (not working) (%)

Fully engaged (%)

Total aged 15-19 years (no.)

Rent and Mortgage Payments

Average monthly household rental payment

Average monthly household mortgage payment

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Proportion of total population (%)

Overseas Born Population - Percentage of Total Population:

Born in Oceania and Antarctica (excluding Australia) (%)

Born in North-West Europe (%)

Born in Southern and Eastern Europe (%)

Born in North Africa and the Middle East (%)

Born in South-East Asia (%)

Born in North-East Asia (%)
Born in Southern and Central Asia (%)
Born in Americas (%)
Born in Sub-Saharan Africa (%)
Total born overseas (%)

Speaks a language other than English at home:
Percentage of total population (%)

Post-School Qualifications: Percentage of Population Aged 15 years and Over:
Postgraduate Degree (%)
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate (%)
Bachelor Degree (%)
Advanced Diploma and Diploma (%)
Certificate (%)
Inadequately Described/Not Stated (%)
Total with qualifications (%)

Occupation of Employed persons: Percentage of Total Employed Persons:
Managers (%)
Professionals (%)
Technicians and Trades Workers (%)
Community and Personal Services Workers (%)
Clerical and Administrative Workers (%)
Sales Workers (%)
Machinery Operators and Drivers (%)
Labourers (%)
Inadequately Described/Not Stated (%)

Method of Travel to Work

Used one method:
- Train or tram (no.)
- Bus (no.)
- Car (as driver or passenger) (no.)
- Motor bike/scooter (no.)
- Bicycle (no.)
- Other (including taxi) (no.)
- Walked only (no.)
- Total (no.)

Used more than one method
- Total (no.)

Other:
- Worked from home (no.)
- Employed but did not go to work (no.)
- Method of travel not stated (no.)

Households:
Lone person households (no.)
Group households (no.)
Family households (no.)
Total households (no.)
Average household size (no.)

Families:
Couple families with children under 15 and/or dependent students (no.)
Couple families with non-dependent children only (no.)
Couple families without children (no.)

One parent families with children under 15 years and/or dependent students (no.)
One parent families with non-dependent children only (no.)
Other families (no.)
Total families (no.)
Average family size (no.)

Unpaid Work: Percentage of Population Aged 15 years and Over:
Persons undertaking voluntary work for an organisation or group (%)
Persons caring for own children without pay (%)
Persons caring for other children without pay (%)
Persons caring for own children and other children without pay (%)
Persons providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others (%)

Access to Internet at Home: Proportion of Occupied Private Dwellings:
Broadband connection (%)
Dial-up connection (%)
Other connection (%)
Proportion of all occupied private dwellings (%)

Employed by Industry:
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (%)
Mining (%)
Manufacturing (%)
Electricity, gas water and waste services (%)
Construction (%)
Wholesale trade (%)
Retail trade (%)
Accommodation and food services (%)
Transport, postal and warehousing (%)
Information media and telecommunications (%)
Financial and insurance services (%)
Rental, hiring and real estate services (%)
Administration and support services (%)
Public administration and safety (%)
Education and training (%)
Health care and social assistance (%)
Arts and recreation services (%)
Other services (%)
Total (%)

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Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011

The Census of Population and Housing is run every five years.

Find historical and more detailed 2011 Census data from the [Census home page](#).

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Sources: ABS 'Regional Population Growth, Australia', (ABS cat no. 3218.0) and 'Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia', (ABS cat no. 3235.0).

Data Items

Population by Age Group:

0-14 years (%)
15-24 years (%)
25-34 years (%)
35-44 years (%)
45-54 years (%)
55-64 years (%)
65-74 years (%)
75-84 years (%)
85 years and over (%)

Population by Age and Sex (Males, Females, Persons):

0-4 years (no.)
5-9 years (no.)
10-14 years (no.)
15-19 years (no.)
20-24 years (no.)
25-29 years (no.)
30-34 years (no.)
35-39 years (no.)
40-44 years (no.)
45-49 years (no.)
50-54 years (no.)
55-59 years (no.)
60-64 years (no.)
65-69 years (no.)
70-74 years (no.)
75-79 years (no.)
80-84 years (no.)
85 years and over (no.)
Total (no.)

Working Age Population

15-64 years (% of total)

Median Age - Usual Residents by Sex (Males, Females, Persons) (years)

Population Density (persons/km2)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

Find historical and recent Estimated Resident Population data in 'Regional Population Growth, Australia', (ABS cat no. 3218.0) and 'Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia', (ABS cat no. 3235.0)

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

Source: ABS 'Migration, Australia', (ABS cat no. 3412.0).

Data Items

Net regional migration (persons)

Arrivals (persons)

Departures (persons)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2014

Find historical and more detailed Internal Migration data in 'Migration, Australia', (ABS cat no. 3412.0).

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Source: ABS Agricultural Census, see 'Agricultural Commodities, Australia', (ABS cat no. 7121.0).

Data Items

Area of holding - Total area (ha)

Broadacre crops - Cereal crops for grain or seed - Total area (ha)

Vegetables for human consumption - Total area (ha)

Fruit and nuts - Orchard fruit and nut trees - Total area (ha)

Fruit and nuts - Other fruit - Total area of all fruit (excluding grapes) (ha)

Broadacre crops - non cereal (excluding nurseries) (ha)

Dairy cattle - Total (no.)

Total Meat cattle - Total (no.)

Sheep - Total (no.)

Pigs - Total (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011

The ABS Agricultural Census is run every five years.

Find historical and more detailed Agricultural Commodities data in 'Agricultural Commodities, Australia', (ABS cat no. 7121.0).

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

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VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Source: ABS Agricultural Census, see 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia', (ABS cat. no 7503.0).

Data Items

Agricultural production - Total gross value (\$m)

Crops - Total gross value (\$m)

Livestock - Livestock slaughtered and other disposals - Total gross value (\$m)

Livestock - Livestock products - Total gross value (\$m)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011

The ABS Agricultural Census is run every five years.

Find historical and more detailed Value of Agricultural Production data in 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia', (ABS cat. no 7503.0).

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 4, State/Territory, Australia.

MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS

Source: ABS, 'Motor Vehicle Census, Australia' (ABS cat no. 9309.0)

Data Items

Registered Motor Vehicles:

Passenger vehicles (no.)

Campervans (no.)

Light commercial vehicles (no.)

Light rigid trucks (no.)

Heavy rigid trucks (no.)

Articulated trucks (no.)

Non-freight carrying trucks (no.)

Buses (no.)

Motorcycles (no.)

Total registered vehicles (no.)

Type of Fuel:

Petrol (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

Find historical data and recent data in 'Motor Vehicle Census, Australia' (ABS cat no. 9309.0)

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

BUILDING APPROVALS

Source: ABS, 'Building Approvals, Australia', (ABS cat no. 8731.0).

Data Items

Private sector houses (no.)
Private sector dwellings excluding houses (no.)
Total private sector dwelling units (no.)
Total dwelling units (no.)

Value of private sector houses (\$m)
Value of private sector dwelling excluding houses (\$m)
Value of residential building (\$m)
Value of non-residential building (\$m)
Value of total dwelling units (\$m)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

Find historical data and recent data in 'Building Approvals, Australia', (ABS cat no. 8731.0).

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Source: ABS, 'Residential Property Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities'. (ABS cat no. 6416).

Data Items

Houses - number of transfers (no.)
Houses - median sale price (\$)

Attached dwellings - number of transfers (no.)
Attached dwelling - median sale price (\$)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2013

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Sources: ABS, 'Tourist Accommodation, Australia', (ABS cat no. 8635.0) and 'Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia', (ABS cat no 8635.0.55.002) and for individual States/Territories (ABS cat no. 8635.1.55.001 - 8635.8.55.001).

Data Items

Establishments with 15 or more rooms (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, State/Territory, Australia.

SOLAR INSTALLATIONS

Source: Clean Energy Regulator (www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au).

Data Items

Small-scale solar panel system installations (no.)
Solar water heater installations (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

Accumulative from 2001 to 2014

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

LAND AREA

Source: ABS Geography

Data Items

Land Area (ha)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Australia

2014

Local Government Area

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Australia for 2011; Local Government Area for 2014

COUNTS OF BUSINESSES

Source: ABS, 'Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits' (ABS cat no. 8165.0).

Data Items

Number of Businesses:

Non-employing businesses (no.)

Employing businesses, 1 to 4 employees (no.)

Employing businesses, 5 to 19 employees (no.)

Employing businesses,: 20 or more employees (no.)

Total businesses (no.)

Business Entries:

Non-employing businesses (no.)

Employing businesses, 1 to 4 employees (no.)

Employing businesses, 5 to 19 employees (no.)

Employing businesses: 20 or more employees (no.)

Total businesses (no.)

Business Exits:

Non-employing businesses (no.)

Employing businesses, 1 to 4 employees (no.)
Employing businesses, 5 to 19 employees (no.)
Employing businesses: 20 or more employees (no.)
Total businesses (no.)

Number of Businesses by Industry:
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (no.)
Mining (no.)
Manufacturing (no.)
Electricity, gas water and waste services (no.)
Construction (no.)
Wholesale trade (no.)
Retail trade (no.)
Accommodation and food services (no.)
Transport, postal and warehousing (no.)
Information media and telecommunications (no.)
Financial and insurance services (no.)
Rental, hiring and real estate services (no.)
Administration and support services (no.)
Public administration and safety (no.)
Education and training (no.)
Health care and social assistance (no.)
Arts and recreation services (no.)
Other services (no.)
Currently unknown (no.)
Total (no.)

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Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

Find historical data and recent data in 'Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits' (ABS cat no. 8165.0).

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia

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ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME

Source: ABS compiles these estimates of personal income, in accordance with ABS standard definitions for income, using Personal Income Tax data from the Australian Taxation Office. These data are found in 'Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas', (ABS cat. no. 6524.0.55.002)

Data Items

Median employee income (\$)
Total employee income (\$m)
Employee income earners (no.)

Median own unincorporated business income (\$)
Total own unincorporated business income (\$m)
Own unincorporated business income earners (no.)

Median investment income (\$)
Total investment income (\$m)
Number of investment income earners (no.)

Median Superannuation and annuity income (\$)
Total Superannuation and annuity income (\$m)
Superannuation and annuity earners (no.)

Median other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (\$)
Total other income earners (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (\$m)
Other income earners (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (no.)

Median total income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (\$)
Total income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (\$m)
Total income earners (excluding Government pensions and allowances) (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2013

Find historical data and recent data in 'Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas', (ABS cat. no. 6524.0.55.002).

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia.

SELECTED GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Sources: Department of Veteran's Affairs (www.dva.gov.au) and Department of Social Services (<http://www.dss.gov.au>)

Data Items

Age Pension - Centrelink (no.)
Age Pension - DVA (no.)
Carer Payment (no.)
Disability Support Pension (no.)
Family Tax Benefit A (no.)
Family Tax Benefit B (no.)
Total Family Tax Benefit recipients (no.)
Income Support Supplement - DVA (no)
Newstart Allowance (no.)
Newstart Allowance - on income support more than 365 days (%)
Parenting Payment - single (no.)
Service Pension - DVA (no.)
Youth Allowance (Full time students/apprentices) (no.)
Youth Allowance (Other) (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

for Age Pension - DVA, Service Pension - DVA, Income Support Supplement - DVA, Family Tax Benefit, Newstart Allowance, Parenting Payment - Single, and Youth Allowances

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

for Age Pension - Centrelink, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 3, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia

BANKRUPTS

Source: Australian Financial Security Authority (<http://www.afsa.gov.au>)

Data Items

Bankrupts with a non-business related bankruptcy or not stated (no.)

Bankrupts with a business related bankruptcy (no.)

Total bankrupts (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2013, 2014

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Areas Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, Local Government Area, State/Territory, Australia.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK APPLICANTS

Source: IP Australia and the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (<http://www.industry.gov.au>).

Data Items

Patent applicants (no.)

Trademark applicants (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, Greater Capital City Statistical Area, State/Territory, Australia.

PROTECTED AREAS

Source: Department of the Environment (www.environment.gov.au)

Data Items

Indigenous Protected Area (no.)

National Parks (no.)

Nature Reserves (no.)

All Other Protected Areas (no.)

Total (no.)

Indigenous Protected Area (ha)

National Parks (ha)

Nature Reserves (ha)

All Other Protected Areas (ha)

Total (ha)

Indigenous Protected Area (%)

National Parks (%)

Nature Reserves (%)

All Other Protected Areas (%)

Total (%.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2012, 2014

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2, State/Territory, Local Government Area, Australia.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

Source: ABS, "Preschool Education, Australia, 2013" (ABS cat. no. 4240.0)

Data Items

Children enrolled in a preschool program - 4 years (no.)

Children enrolled in a preschool program - 5 years (no.)

Children enrolled in a preschool program - Preschool (no.)
Children enrolled in a preschool program - Preschool program within a long day centre (no.)
Children enrolled in a preschool program - Children across more than one provider type (no.)
Children enrolled in a preschool program -Total (no.)

Children attending a preschool program - Less than 15 hours (no.)
Children attending a preschool program -15 hours or more (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2013, 2014

Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 3, State/Territory, Australia.

ENERGY SUPPLY AND GENERATION

Source: ABS, 'Household Energy Consumption Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2012' (ABS cat. no. 4670.0)

Data Items

Energy supply & generation - Residential dwellings - Generating meters (no.)
Energy supply & generation - Residential dwellings - Non-Generating meters (no.)
Energy supply & generation - Residential dwellings - Total (no.)
Energy supply & generation - Residential dwellings - Percentage of metered dwellings that generate electricity (no.)

Median Kilowatt hours supplied from grid - Net meters (no.)
Median Kilowatt hours supplied from grid - Gross meters (no.)
Median Kilowatt hours supplied from grid - Non-Generating meters (no.)

Availability by Year

For this data source, data is included for :

2010, 2011, 2012

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Availability by Region

Statistical Area Level 2 ,Statistical Area Level 3, Statistical Area Level 4, States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania

Explanatory Notes

INTRODUCTION

1 The National Regional Profile (NRP) presents a standard set of data for a range of geographies, including state/territory and Australia. This is the fourth release of the NRP using the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 (ASGS). Below state/territory, data are available for the following regions of the ASGS: Statistical Areas 2, 3 and 4; Greater Capital City Statistical Areas; Local Government Areas (LGA). LGA boundaries at 2014 are being used for this edition. See **Statistical Geography** (paragraphs 161 to 169) for further information about the regions in the ASGS.

2 There is a standard set of data for each region type, depending on the availability of statistics for particular geographies. Users interested in creating their own customised tables can do this by accessing data in ABS.Stat.

3 Data in the NRP are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing these statistics, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage can differ across collections. Where available, data have been presented as a time series - to enable users to assess changes over time. However, when looked at on a period to period basis, some series may sometimes appear volatile. When analysing the data, users are encouraged to consider the longer term behaviour of the series, where this extra information is available. This edition provides data for the period 2010-2014, where available. All information about the data in these Explanatory Notes are relevant for the period 2010-2014.

4 While information on the datasets and terms used in the NRP are included below and in the accompanying Glossary, more detailed information about the data can be obtained by referring to the relevant source listed for each dataset. Further information about statistical terms can be found in **Statistical Language!** (cat. no. 1332.0.55.002).

5 All data presented in the NRP are on geographic boundaries as described in the 2011 edition of the ASGS. For further information see the Statistical Geography page of the ABS website, or the following: Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001); Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Volume 3 - Non-ABS Structures, July 2011 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.003) . For further information on how data have been presented on ASGS 2011, see **Geographic Correspondences** at paragraphs 164 to 167 of these Explanatory Notes. Data for Local Government Areas (LGAs) have been presented at 2014 boundaries.

6 This is the eleventh release of the NRP. Previous releases are available via the 'Past & Future Releases' tab of this product. Care should be taken in comparing data within previous and current releases of the National Regional Profile as:

- some data have been revised; and
- releases prior to 2011 are based on a different statistical geography, the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), and different releases of the NRP used different editions of that statistical geography (ASGC).

7 In some cases, a profile has not been produced for every region. This is usually because there are insufficient data for that region across the full range of data items, or the populations are relatively small. For example, there are no profiles produced for Other Territories (Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands).

8 Some data values in the NRP have been randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid the release of confidential details. Care should be taken when interpreting cells with small numbers. In some cases small cells have been randomly altered to zero. Caution should be exercised in deducing that there are no people or units with particular characteristics in a given area.

9 These Explanatory Notes have been presented under the following broad themes or topics: **Economy, Population/People, Industry** and **Environment/Energy**.

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10 There have been a small number of changes to the data items and series included in this issue of the profiles. These changes are summarised in the following table. Please see the relevant sections in these Explanatory Notes for more detailed descriptions.

Data Series	Change
Counts of Businesses	<p>Revised Counts of Businesses data are now available in the NRP data cubes and Data by Region.</p> <p>Additional data items have been added to numbers of Businesses, Business Entries and Business Exits. The number of employing businesses items now include those with 5-19 employees and 20 or more employees (5 or more employees has been removed). Number of Businesses by Industry have been moved to the Industry category. All Business Counts are available for the years 2011 to 2014, except Counts of Business Entries and Exits which are available for 2011 to 2014.</p>
Patent and Trademark Applicants	This data has now been revised by the provider and the updated data is available in the NRP data cubes and in Data by Region. The data now refers to numbers of Patent and Trademark Applicants, rather than Applications. This is a new dataset to the NRP, and has been sourced from IP Australia.
Estimates of Personal Income	Data items have been altered, including using median figures instead of averages. Average wage and salary income, Total wage and salary income and the Number of wage and salary earners have been substituted with Median employee income, Total employee income and the Number of Employee income earners, respectively.
Wage and Salary Earners	This series no longer appears. Now superseded by Estimates of Personal Income.
Building Approvals	Data items have been altered to include Private sector dwellings excluding houses (both counts of dwellings and value) and Total private sector dwellings. Total new private sector houses (both counts and values) and Value of new residential building no longer appear.
Residential Property Prices	These data for houses and attached dwellings appear for the first time, sourced from the various Land Valuer Generals and Land Titles offices across Australia.
Estimated Resident Population - Median Age	Now includes median age for males, females, and all persons.
Internal Migration	Previous data items have been replaced with recently produced details on Arrivals, Departures, and Net regional migration.
Disability Estimates	These modelled data on persons living with a disability in private dwellings appear for the first time, sourced from the ABS.
Registered Motor Vehicles	Rates per 1,000 population and Age of vehicle data items are not presented in this issue. Pending further analysis, they may be reintroduced at a later date.
Tourist Accommodation Establishments	Persons employed data item no longer appears. The collection of this item was phased out in 2013.
Solar Installations	These data on solar panel systems and solar water heaters appear for the first time, sourced from the Clean Energy Regulator.

ECONOMY

Counts of Businesses, Entries and Exits

11 Revised Counts of Businesses data are now available in the NRP data cubes and Data by Region.

12 Counts of Australian Businesses, Entries and Exits data are based on snapshots of actively trading businesses as at June in each reference year, from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business

Register (ABSBR).

13 Most businesses in Australia need to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN). These businesses are then included on the whole of government register of businesses, the Australian Business Register (ABR). The results of these studies are based, in part, on tax data supplied by the ATO under the Taxation Administration Act 1953 and ABR data supplied by the Registrar under A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999. The Taxation Administration Act 1953 requires that such data are only used for the purpose of administering the Census and Statistics Act 1905 and the Australian Business Number Act 1999 requires that such data are only used for the purpose of carrying out functions of the ABS. Further information about the two Acts can be found at www.comlaw.gov.au. Information about the ABR can be obtained from the ABR website www.abr.gov.au or the ATO website www.ato.gov.au/business. The ABS uses information from the ABR to populate its internal register of businesses, the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR), which is used as a source for business survey frames and business counts.

14 Counts of businesses produced from the ABSBR comprise actively trading businesses in the Australian economy. The population includes employing and non-employing, single location and multiple location businesses. It should be noted that it is not currently possible to account for those businesses which operate out of multiple locations, other than at their main location. This is particularly relevant for larger businesses, which commonly establish outlets in numerous states and regions across Australia. The reason for this is that data for individual business locations are not currently available from the ABSBR. Users should therefore be aware of this limitation when using counts of businesses.

15 Excluded from these counts are entities which are not considered to be actively trading in the market sector such as the Reserve Bank of Australia, General Government and Not for profit institutions serving households. Examples of some of the other excluded entities are: Social and sporting clubs, Charitable institutions; Trade Unions and other associations; Other unincorporated entities; Police services; Fire protection and other emergency services; Religious services; Business and professional associations; Labour association services; Other interest group services; and Private households employing staff. Businesses which have not submitted a Business Activity Statement (BAS) and/or have reported zero dollar amounts over five consecutive quarters (or three consecutive years for annual BAS remitters) have been excluded.

16 The data published have been confidentialised so as not to reveal the identity of any business units. The confidentiality process perturbs data in such a way that the data presented at these detailed levels will not always be additive. For example, opening stock from the beginning of the financial year, plus entries, minus exits, may not equal the closing stock for the end of the financial year. Additionally, the total counts of businesses may not be equal to the total counts of businesses by industry. This is due to the fact that each of those components are individually rounded.

17 The LGA data shown in the National Regional Profile have been geocoded and confidentialised. Some regional suppressions may have also been applied. The final estimates therefore should not be assumed to reflect exact numbers of business counts in any LGA, and in particular no reliance should be placed on very small counts.

18 The time series data for small regions has been revised, and the new data will have a changed focus - to show details for active businesses only. As such, any previously published back data will not be directly comparable with the new time series information. Further details can be found in Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, June 2011 to June 2015, (cat. no. 8165.0).

Labour Force

19 These data are sourced from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Data are for persons aged 15 years or more, and are derived from the questions about whether the person had a job in the week before Census Night, whether they actively looked for work in the last four weeks before Census Night, and if they could have started work in the last week before Census night.

Youth Engagement in Work or Study

20 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. They relate to persons aged 15-19 years and are derived from questions about whether the person was working or attending a

school or any other educational institution.

Selected Government Pensions and Allowances

21 Data on the number of individuals receiving selected Government pensions and allowances have been provided by the Department of Social Services (DSS), and the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA). In more detail:

- Age pension data has been provided by DSS for those individuals receiving an Age pension through Centrelink, while DVA has provided data for those individuals receiving an Age Pension through DVA;
- DSS has provided data on Disability Support Pension, Carer Payment, and Family Tax Benefit (A and/or B).
- DSS has provided data on Newstart Allowance, Youth Allowances (Other), and Parenting Payment.
- DSS has provided data on Youth Allowances for apprentices and students.
- DVA has provided data on persons receiving an Income Support Supplement or Service Pension.

22 Selected Government Pensions and Allowances Data have been provided to the ABS on an aggregate basis (at LGA and SA3 level). Totals are also available for Australia, States and Territories. All data have been provided to the ABS in confidentialised form.

23 Age pension is a payment for persons who have reached Age Pension age and qualify to receive the Age Pension. Age Pension age depends on the individual's date of birth:

For men:

- if born before 1/7/52, Age Pension age is 65

For women:

- if born before 1/7/35, Age Pension age is 60
- if born between 1/7/35 and 31/12/36, Age Pension age is 60.5
- if born between 1/1/37 and 30/6/38, Age Pension age is 61
- if born between 1/7/38 and 30/12/39, Age Pension age is 61.5
- if born between 1/1/40 and 30/6/41, Age Pension age is 62
- if born between 1/7/41 and 31/12/42, Age Pension age is 62.5
- if born between 1/1/43 and 30/6/44, Age Pension age is 63
- if born between 1/7/44 and 31/12/45, Age Pension age is 63.5
- if born between 1/1/46 and 30/6/47, Age Pension age is 64
- if born between 1/7/47 and 31/12/48, Age Pension age is 64.5
- if born between 1/1/49 and 30/6/52, Age Pension age is 65

For men and women:

- if born between 1/7/52 and 31/12/53, Age Pension age is 65.5
- if born between 1/1/54 and 30/6/55, Age Pension age is 66
- if born between 1/7/55 and 31/12/56, Age Pension age is 66.5
- if born 1/1/57 or later, Age Pension age is 67

24 The majority of Age Pensions are paid by Centrelink. Age pensioners who also receive a Disability Pension from the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) have the choice of having their Age Pension paid by either the DVA or Centrelink. There are therefore, two separate data items, Age Pension (Centrelink) and Age Pension (DVA), published in the National Regional Profile. The Centrelink Age Pension data are provided by DSS and include overseas pension recipients in the Australian total. Both Age Pension totals for Australia also include persons whose address could not be coded to a specific region.

25 The purpose of Disability Support Pension (DSP) is to provide income support for people who have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment. DSP is designed to give people an adequate means of support if they are unable to work for at least 15 hours per week at or above the relevant minimum wage, independent of a program or support. DSP data have been provided by DSS and include overseas pension recipients and persons whose address could not be coded to a specific region in the total for Australia.

26 Carer Payment is for people who are unable to support themselves through participation in the workforce while caring for someone with a disability, severe medical condition, or who is frail and aged. Carer Payment data have been provided by DSS and include persons whose address could not be coded to a specific region in the total for Australia.

27 Newstart Allowance is a payment for people who are looking for work and allows them to participate in activities designed to increase their chances of finding work. In the period covered by these data, persons must have been aged 21 years or older but under Age Pension age to qualify. Newstart Allowance data have been provided by DSS.

28 Youth Allowance is a payment for young people who are studying, undertaking training or an Australian Apprenticeship, looking for work, or sick. Persons must be aged 15 to 24 years to qualify. Youth Allowance (Other) data as well as Youth Allowance data for apprentices and students have been sourced from DSS.

29 Parenting Payment is a payment for persons who are primary carers of children. Parenting Payment data have been provided by DSS.

30 Family Tax Benefit is paid to help with the costs of raising children. Around 75% of all families with at least one dependent child aged under 16 years are eligible to receive Family Tax Benefit. Family Tax Benefit data have been provided by DSS. The Family Tax Benefit data for 2014 are preliminary data; the fuller, finalised count will be released in the next issue of the National Regional Profile.

31 Family Tax Benefit Part A can be paid to a parent, guardian or an approved care organisation to help with the costs of raising children. There are eligibility requirements involving the age and educational status of the child, residency and income. Family Tax Benefit Part B is an extra payment for single parents and families with one main income to help with the costs of raising children. Part B is limited to families where the primary earner has an adjusted taxable income of \$150,000 or less per financial year. There are also additional eligibility requirements. Approximately three-quarters of FTB customers receive both Part A and Part B. Data presented in regard to Family Tax Benefit refer only to fortnightly instalment customers paid directly by Centrelink. The information excludes an additional 10% (approximately) who are paid by a lump sum which is claimable at the end of a financial year. The Family Tax Benefit data for 2012 are preliminary only; users should refrain from making direct comparisons with data from earlier years in past issues of the National Regional Profile.

32 A Service Pension can be paid to veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity, and to eligible partners, widows and widowers. The Service Pension data have been provided by DVA.

33 Income Support Supplement is an income support pension paid to: eligible war widows and widowers under the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (VEA); and persons receiving wholly dependent partners' compensation under the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004* (MRCA). Income Support Supplement data have been provided by DVA.

34 All Government Pensions and Allowances shown in the Profile data refer to a point in time (i.e. the number of persons receiving payment as at the pay period closest to 30 June each year) and therefore do not represent all the customers in receipt of payments during the entire financial year. Customers who have been suspended or not paid at that point of time are not included in these data.

35 All data have been provided on ASGS 2011 boundaries. For privacy reasons, all administrative data from non ABS sources has been confidentialised before being supplied to the ABS.

- For DSS data, regions that have a value of less than 20 persons have been confidentialised. For example, this applies for Newstart, Parenting payments, Youth Allowance Family Tax Benefits, Disability Support, Carer Payments and Centrelink Age Pensions.

- For DVA data, all regions that have a value of less than 4 persons have been confidentialised.

36 Where a person could not be allocated to a region within a state/territory, they have been included in the totals for the state/territory. Where a person could not be allocated to a state, they have been included in the total for Australia.

37 More information about specific payments can be accessed through the Department of Social Services and Department of Veterans' Affairs websites.

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Estimates of Personal Income

38 Personal income tax data are supplied by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The statistics are based on individual income tax returns lodged for the financial year ended 30 June, and processed within sixteen months of the financial year to which they relate.

39 The ABS has suppressed regional table cells with very small values, to protect the confidentiality of individuals.

40 For the purposes of providing statistical measures for the entire population, the ATO database has some limits to its coverage. Persons who receive an income below certain levels are not necessarily required to lodge a tax return. This can include persons who derive their income from Government pensions and allowances. Consequently, the coverage of low income earners, including people receiving government pensions and allowances, is incomplete in ATO records. In addition, some Commonwealth of Australia Government pension, benefit and allowance payments are exempt from income tax and are therefore do not need to be reported in tax returns. As such, the ATO data should be regarded as an indicative though not complete picture of all individual income earned in Australia.

41 Due to changes in how the data is sourced from the ATO as well as changes in tax legislation, the 2012-13 data signifies a break with information previously published and provides an opportunity to build a new harmonised data series with better data comparability over time.

42 This release contains regional estimates of the sources of personal income that people received for the 2012-13 financial year for the following sources - employee, own unincorporated business, investment, superannuation and annuities, other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) - and total income from these component sources.

43 Employee income is the total (or gross) income received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated business (when they are employed by this business). This source of income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Allowances, earnings, tips, director's fees, etc;
- Employer lump sum payments (adjusted to gross value);
- Employment termination payments;
- Attributed personal services income;
- Employee share schemes;
- Reportable fringe benefits (gross value not adjusted);
- Reportable employer superannuation contributions (superannuation contributions (within concessional cap limits) from pre-tax income, usually made under salary sacrifice agreements);
- Exempt foreign employment income; and
- Other net foreign employment income.

44 Own unincorporated business income is the profit or loss that accrues to owners of, or partners in, their own unincorporated businesses. Profit or loss is the value of the gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses, including reportable superannuation contributions, depreciation and operating costs, but before income tax is taken out. Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than receipts and are treated as negative income. This category includes the following data items from the individual income tax return:

- Distributions from partnerships and trusts (including any franked distributions) for primary

production activities;

- Distributions from partnerships (including any franked distributions) for non-primary production activities, less foreign income;
- Net personal services income; and
- Net income (or loss) from business.

45 The data excludes distributions from trusts for non-primary production activities as this may include aspects of investment income. It also excludes the income of working directors/owners of incorporated businesses who are classified as employees; consequently their income is included under employee income.

46 "Net personal services income" does not include income a person received as an employee, making it different from "Attributed personal services income".

47 Investment income includes the following data items on the individual income tax returns:

- Gross interest;
- Dividends unfranked amount;
- Dividends franked amount;
- Dividends franking credit;
- Distribution from trusts less net capital gains, foreign income and franked distributions- non-primary production ;
- Franked distributions from trusts - non-primary production;
- Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company;
- Net foreign rent; and
- Net rent.

48 Superannuation and annuity income includes the following data items on the individual income tax returns:

- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams;
- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams - lump sum in arrears;
- Australian superannuation lump sum payments; and
- Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies.

59 A change to legislation relating to superannuation, taking effect from 1 July 2007, meant that people aged 60 years and over who receive superannuation income in the form of a lump sum or income stream (such as a pension) from a taxed source, receive that income tax free. Therefore, these persons are not required to report this income at Q7-J or Q8-Q on their individual tax return. Also, if such persons have no other income, or their total income is below the tax-free threshold, then they are also not required to lodge a tax return.

50 Due to such changes, the superannuation estimates (persons, income) published in this publication are regarded as partial, subject to under-coverage.

51 ABS is currently investigating ways of achieving fuller superannuation estimates for regions. A more comprehensive snapshot of superannuation income (at aggregate state/territory level) can be obtained from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing - see Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2013-14.

52 Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) comprises income items reported on the individual income tax return that were not allocated to one of the above categories. For example, other income can include transfer or trust income, controlled foreign company income, net foreign pension and annuity income, and foreign investment and life assurance income. Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) includes the following data items on the individual income tax returns:

- Foreign entities - transfer or trust income;
- Foreign investment fund and/or foreign life assurance policy income;

- Controlled foreign company income;
- Net foreign pension/annuity income;
- Other net foreign source income; and
- Other income.

53 Total income is the sum of all income derived from employee income, own unincorporated business, superannuation and annuities, investment and other income (excluding Government pensions, benefits or allowances), as defined above.

54 As indicated, Government pensions, benefits or allowances are excluded from the ABS income data and do not appear in other income or total income. Pension recipients can fall below the income threshold that necessitates them lodging a tax return, or they may only receive tax free pensions or allowances. Hence they will be missing from the personal income tax data set. Recent estimates from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing (which records Government pensions and allowances) suggest that this component can account for between 9 to 11% of total income.

55 Individuals may receive income from a number of sources. Also, net income from a specific source may be positive or negative. For example, an individual may have positive income from employee income yet negative net income from investment. The number of individuals for each income source includes all persons with either positive or negative net income from that source.

56 The total number of individuals in receipt of income from at least one source should not be confused with the sum of the individuals in each income category, since people can have more than one source of income in any given year.

57 Access to more detailed ATO information has enabled the production of median income estimates. Median income is that level of income which divides the units in reference population into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median.

58 Further information on these statistics can be found in Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, 2012-13 (cat. no. 6524.0.55.002).

Rent and Mortgage Payments

59 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and are household rent and mortgage payments including site fees if the dwelling is a caravan, or manufactured home in a caravan park, or a manufactured home estate.

Building Approvals

60 Data for building work approvals are compiled from:

- permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities;
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities;
- major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

61 The data included in this profile relate to all residential building approvals valued at \$10,000 or more and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

62 Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the intended owner of the completed building at the time of approval.

63 Type of work can include 'new', 'alterations and additions' and 'conversions'. Unless otherwise specified, building (and building value) data relate to total building, which is the sum of new, alterations and additions, and conversions.

64 Counts of dwellings and houses refer only to building approvals for new houses or dwellings.

65 The type of building is the building's intended predominant function according to the ABS Functional Classification of Buildings 1999 (revision 2011) (cat. no. 1268.0.55.001).

66 Construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways etc) is excluded from building statistics.

67 The data relate to the financial years ending 30 June, 2010 to 2014. For further information see Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no 8731.0)

Bankruptcies

68 Counts of Business related and Non business related bankrupts (or bankruptcies) by region have been provided by the Australian Financial Security Authority (AFSA) from their extensive Personal Insolvency collection. See www.afsa.gov.au for more information.

69 Unless an individual declares their situation to be directly related to a proprietary interest in a business, all other bankruptcies (even those for which details are not stated) are classified as Non business related.

Residential Property Prices

70 The Australian residential property sales data was provided by the State and Territory Land Titles Office or Valuers General Office in each capital city. The ABS then applies classifications to create the residential property sales dataset, from which these statistics are produced.

71 The data is of significant interest to policy makers, market analysts and researchers for a range of economic and social reasons as the residential property market plays an important role in the Australian economy.

72 This product provides estimates for median price and transfer counts of established houses and attached dwellings.

73 Dwellings in scope are:

- Ordinary detached house;
- House with office;
- House with flat;
- Rural residential houses (within a capital city and not part of a farming business);
- Semi-detached, row and terrace houses;
- Townhouses; and
- Flats, units and apartments.

74 The ABS has confidentialised any regional data cells with very small values.

Patent and Trademark Applicants

75 The patent and trademark applicants data is collected by IP Australia, and sourced (as an SA3 file) from the Office of the Chief Economist, Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (DIIS). The data published by DIIS (and used for the NRP) can be found [here](#). Further information on data produced by IP Australia can be sourced at data.gov.au.

76 The numbers of Patents and Trademarks relate to applicants. They are a yearly aggregate of applicants at 31 December for the year shown. Please note that multiple applicants can be party to a single application, and a single applicant that submits multiple Patent or Trademark applications is counted multiple times. The SA3 level data have been created and published by the Office of the Chief Economist, based on Postcode (of applicant) data provided by IP Australia.

77 ABS has aggregated the SA3 data to create details for the SA4, GCCSA, State/Territory and

Australia geographic levels. As such, the SA4, GCCSA, State/Territory and Australia totals of applicants are not official aggregates provided by IP Australia or the Office of the Chief Economist.

78 ABS has suppressed some regional Patent or Trademark Applicant cells, to protect the confidentiality of individuals.

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POPULATION/PEOPLE

Estimated Resident Population

79 Population data in the profiles, unless otherwise stated, are the estimated resident population (ERP) for the selected region as at 30 June for the year shown. Data are shown to the nearest whole number without rounding, but accuracy to the last digit should not be assumed.

80 The concept of ERP links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is defined as that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a given reference year.

81 Population estimates for most sub-state regions in the NRP are built up from Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2). The ERP as at Census date is calculated based on usual residence Census counts, excluding short-term overseas visitors in Australia, with an allowance for Census net undercount and the number of residents temporarily overseas at Census date. As the census is not held on 30 June (the 2011 Census was held on 9 August), further adjustments taking into account births, deaths and migration for the intervening period are made to obtain ERP at 30 June.

82 For Post-censal years, estimates at the Australian level take into account natural increase and net overseas migration, while estimates for states and territories also use estimated interstate migration. The absence of migration data at the SA2 level means that it is not possible to estimate SA2 populations by taking into account natural increase and net migration. Instead, ERP for most SA2s is calculated using a mathematical model, where relationships are established between changes in population and changes in indicator data between the two most recent Censuses. Current indicators include dwelling approvals, Medicare enrolments and counts of people on the Australian Electoral Roll. Changes in these indicators are used to estimate changes in the population of each area since the Census.

83 Estimates for SA2 are apportioned into Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) regions using Census counts and indicator data. Estimates for Local Government Areas (LGAs) are aggregated from SA1 estimates, including split SA1s where they cross LGA boundaries.

84 Users will notice that there is no ERP data for the unincorporated LGAs in WA, Queensland and Tasmania. This is because they do not have geographically defined unincorporated areas. In contrast, the Population Census does show data for these unincorporated LGAs, depicting mainly off-shore and migratory populations.

Working Age Population

85 The working age population (aged 15-64 years) measure is used to give an estimate of the total number of potential workers within an economy.

Median Age

86 For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

Births

87 Data on births are presented on the basis of the usual residence of the mother regardless of where in Australia the birth occurred or was registered. The data refer to live births registered during the calendar year shown, and are supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics by each state/territory

Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for compilation into the aggregate statistics in this publication. For more information refer to Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0).

Total Fertility Rate

88 The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 females of the estimated resident population of that age) divided by 1,000. It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Deaths

89 Data on deaths are presented on the basis of the usual residence of the deceased regardless of where in Australia the death occurred or was registered. The data refer to deaths registered during the calendar year shown, and are supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics by each state/territory Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for compilation into the aggregate statistics in this publication. For more information refer to Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

Standardised Death Rate

90 Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 persons.

Population Density

91 The population density for a region is calculated by dividing Estimated Resident Population data (paragraphs 79 to 84) by the Land Area (paragraph 144) to obtain the number of persons per square kilometre.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

92 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and includes people who identified their origin as being Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Census data are being used in this issue of the National Regional Profile.

Overseas Born Population

93 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no 1269.0) was used to classify responses for birthplace of individuals. This classification used the current names of countries, so if a person uses a former name the current name is coded. For example, Siam would be coded to Thailand. If an individual's birthplace was not stated on the Census form, an attempt was made to derive it from other answers.

94 The data shown exclude overseas visitors, persons at sea at the time of the Census, and persons whose responses on the Census form inadequately described their country of birth or for whom the birthplace was not stated (and could not be derived).

Speaks language other than English

95 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. These data identify the language spoken at home, and are coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) (cat. no. 1267.0). Only one language is coded for each person.

Post School Qualifications

96 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. These data are for persons aged 15 years and over and show the level of education based on the highest completed non-school qualification of persons (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma).

97 The full classification for levels of education and fields of study, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).

Occupation of Employed Persons

98 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and are for employed people aged 15 years and over. Two occupation questions are used in the Census. The first of these asks for occupation title, while the second asks for the main tasks usually performed by the person in their occupation. Collecting both occupation title and task information ensures more accurate coding of occupations.

99 Occupations are coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) (cat. no. 1220.0). The Occupation code assigned is based on the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

Method of Travel to Work

100 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and are from the question about how the person got to work on Tuesday 9 August 2011.

Households

101 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and describe the type of household within a dwelling. Family households can contain non-family members (unrelated persons and visitors). A maximum of three families can be coded to a household. Lone person households can contain visitors.

Families

102 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Families have been classified in terms of the relationships that exist between a single family reference person and each other member of that family. Different types of families are distinguished based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other blood relationships, in that order of preference.

103 The family type is derived from people enumerated in the household who usually reside there and who share a familial relationship. Partners and dependent children usually present but temporarily absent are also included in this derivation. Boarders and other non-family members are excluded.

Internal Regional Migration

104 Regional internal migration estimates (RIME) are sourced from Migration, Australia, 2014-15 (cat no. 3412.0).

105 Regional internal migration is the movement of people from one region to another within Australia (both interstate and intrastate). For example, it incorporates moves from an SA2 to any other SA2 within the country. Net regional internal migration is the net gain or loss of population through this movement.

106 In August 2012, experimental regional internal migration estimates were released in the 2010-11 issue of Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0), based on the 2011 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The method used to prepare these estimates was summarised in Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Experimental Historical Estimates of Regional Internal Migration (cat. no. 3405.0.55.001). The same method has been used to prepare the current series of regional internal migration, however the more recent series has been updated to the current statistical geography (ASGS).

107 Estimates for years 2011 to 2014 have been constrained to interstate migration estimates. Very small regional data cells have been randomised. Also, for some regions with very small populations and unreliable data, internal migration estimates were assumed to be zero.

108 RIME data are not directly comparable with estimated resident population (ERP) details because of the different methods and data sources used to prepare each series. The combination of natural increase and net migration (internal and overseas) therefore may not correspond with changes suggested by ERP. For information on how ERP is prepared see the Explanatory Notes of Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

Unpaid Work

109 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Data on unpaid work show the proportion of persons usually resident in the region who did any voluntary work in the last twelve months, or any unpaid work (caring for own children, caring for other children, caring for family members or others) in the last two weeks.

Access to Internet at Home

110 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. These data show the proportion of occupied private dwellings in the region that have access to the internet.

111 The categories of access are: 'no internet connection', 'broadband', 'dial-up' and 'other'. Broadband access includes ADSL, cable, wireless and satellite connections. Dial-up includes analogue modem and ISDN connections. Other includes access through mobile phones.

Early Childhood - Enrolment in Preschool Programs

112 These data are from the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection. Statistics from this collection are published in Preschool Education, Australia, 2014 (cat. no 4240.0) and Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 201 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.003). For more information about these statistics, please refer to the Explanatory Notes of Preschool Education, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 4240.0) and National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

113 Where the finer regional details of enrolments are not stated or unknown, these are included in the State/Territory totals but not shown separately elsewhere.

Disability Estimates

114 The regional disability data are modelled estimates based on the 2012 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC), 2011 Australian Census of Population and Housing, 2012 Estimated Resident Population (ERP), and aggregated administrative data from the Department of Social Services, 2012.

115 The modelled regional estimates can be interpreted as the expected value for a typical area in Australia with the same characteristics. There will be differences between the disability characteristic prediction and the actual number of people with that characteristic (not accounted for in the measure of accuracy). One explanation for this is that significant local information about particular small areas exists, but has not been included in the model as it is not readily available to the ABS. It is important to consider local area knowledge, such as information on disability related facilities and businesses in the area, when interpreting the modelled estimates for any region.

116 Used in conjunction with an understanding of local area characteristics and their reliability limitations, modelled estimates for small areas can assist in making decisions on issues, such as the requirement for services, relevant to disability and carer populations at the small area level. Care needs to be taken to ensure decisions are not based on inaccurate estimates.

117 This NRP presents the modelled count and percentage of persons with a disability living in private dwellings. These modelled estimates for small areas were originally produced as a consultancy for the NSW Department of Family and Community Services, applying ABS methods and quality standards. The level at which modelled estimates for small areas have been produced varies by jurisdiction, as follows:

	Small area level*
New South Wales	Local Government Area
Victoria	Statistical Area Level 2
Queensland	Statistical Area Level 2
South Australia	Statistical Area Level 2
Western Australia	Local Government Area
Tasmania	Local Government Area
Northern Territory	Statistical Area Level 2
Australian Capital Territory	Statistical Area Level 2

* LGA estimates produced using a 2012 correspondence.

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118 The errors associated with the modelled estimates for small areas fall into four categories. Sampling error, non-sampling error, modelling error, and prediction error. The relative root mean squared error (RRMSE) provides an indication of the deviation of the modelled estimate from the true value. In the National Regional Profile, Disability data with an RRMSE greater than 25% are not presented.

119 Estimates have been confidentialised to ensure they meet ABS requirements.

120 Further information on these statistics can be found in *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Additional data cubes, 2012* (cat. no. 4430.0.55.009).

INDUSTRY

Motor Vehicle Census

121 Motor Vehicle Census data refer to vehicles registered with a motor vehicle registration authority. For 2010, this was as at 31 March in the reference year, and for 2011-2014 this was as at 31 January.

122 The Motor Vehicle Census includes all vehicles registered with a state, territory or other government motor vehicle registry for unrestricted use on public roads with the following exceptions:

- recreational vehicles such as trail bikes and sand dune buggies intended for off-road use in most states (in Victoria and Queensland these vehicles must be registered and are included in the statistics);
- consular vehicles;
- vehicles registered by the defence forces.

123 Vehicles on register are those vehicles registered at the date of the census, or had registration expire less than one month before that date.

124 Motor Vehicle Census data are presented by region of owner, and based on the Postcode of the owner. A geographic correspondence has been used in order to present the Postcode data on Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 boundaries. Due to rounding, the sum of the individual components of vehicles will not necessarily add up to total registered motor vehicles. Further information on Geographic Correspondences can be found in paragraphs 164 - 167.

125 The Australia total includes records that could not be allocated to a state or territory. Therefore aggregating state and territory totals will not equal the Australia total.

126 Further information can be found in *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0). Note that data in that release are by state of registration, and so state/territory totals will not be the same as in this National Regional Profile (which is presented by state of residence of owner).

Agricultural Commodities

127 Agricultural Commodities data are estimates obtained from the 2010-11 Agricultural Census. The scope of the Census was all businesses undertaking agricultural activity recorded on the ABS Business Register (ABSBR) above a minimum size cut off of \$5,000. The measure of size was based on the ABS' Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) or a derived value based on Business Activity Statement turnover if EVAO was not available.

128 Since not all of the businesses that were selected provided data, there are estimated data components. The estimates are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all businesses had provided data. One measure of the likely difference is given by the Standard Error (SE) which indicates the extent to which an estimate might vary by chance because only a sample was taken or had responded. There are about two chances in three that a 'sample' estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all businesses had responded, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SE.

129 In Agriculture data, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the Relative Standard Error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the Standard Error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In the National Regional Profile, Agriculture data with an RSE greater than 50% are not presented.

130 Agriculture Census data have been produced on Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 (ASGS 2011).

131 For further information see Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

Gross Value of Agricultural Production

132 The value of agricultural production estimates are derived by the multiplication of price and quantity of individual agricultural commodities. Quantity data for most crops were collected in the 2010-11 Agricultural Census. Remaining commodity data (livestock disposals and livestock products excluding eggs) are obtained from other ABS collections with some information from non-ABS sources. Price information refers to the average unit value of a given commodity realised in the market place. More specifically, price information for livestock slaughterings and wool is obtained from ABS collections. Price information for other commodities is obtained from non-ABS sources, including marketing authorities and industry sources.

133 The estimates of gross value are subject to sampling error. (See paragraph 129 for a discussion of sampling error in Agriculture data). In the National Regional Profile, Agriculture data with a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50% are not presented.

134 Further information on Value of Agricultural Production can be obtained in the ABS publication Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no 7503.0).

Employed Persons by Industry

135 These data are from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and are for all employed people aged 15 years and over.

136 Industry is coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006 (ANZSIC) (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry code assigned is based on the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

Tourist Accommodation Establishments

137 Data on the number of tourist accommodation establishments are derived from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA). The STA is a mail-out collection that completely enumerates all in-scope accommodation establishments within Australia.

138 The in-scope establishments presented in this profile include: hotels, resorts, motels, private hotels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

139 The main source for coverage is the Australian Automobile Association through AAA Tourism Pty Ltd. This is supplemented by notification of new tourism developments and their likely opening dates in selected guides, major tourism journals and periodicals and newspapers. Periodic comparison with lists of accommodation establishments provided by the various tourism organisations and industry associations is also undertaken.

140 The STA does not have a sample component and the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by providers;
- errors in the process of capturing data;
- imputation for missing data;
- definition and classification errors;
- incomplete coverage.

141 Every effort has been made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, and efficient operating procedures and systems used to compile statistics.

142 Data from March 2012 onwards have been classified according to ASGS, 2011.

143 Further information on these statistics can be found in Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia (cat. no. 8635.1.55.001 - 8635.8.55.001).

ENVIRONMENT/ENERGY

Land Area

144 The land area data are based upon the boundaries in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011. The areas of the regions were calculated using ABS standard Geographic Information Systems software using the digital boundaries of the regions.

Water Use on Australian Farms

145 Water use data are from the 2010-11 Agricultural Census. Data was collected from agricultural businesses on the ABS Business Register undertaking agricultural activity above a minimum size cut off of \$5,000.

146 The estimates are based on responses to the Agricultural Census and since not all of the businesses that were selected provided data, the estimates are subject to sampling variability. That is, estimates may differ from figures that would be produced if all businesses had provided data. In the National Regional Profile, Water Use data with a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50% are not presented.

147 For further information see Water Use on Australian Farms, 2011-12 (cat. no. 4618.0).

Electricity Supply and Generation for Residential Dwellings

148 Experimental estimates of Energy Supply and Generation for Residential Dwellings have been sourced from the Business Survey of Residential Electricity Distribution (BSRED), Experimental Estimates. The data were extracted from administrative records held by electricity distribution businesses in each state and territory. The data represent a census of these businesses and are therefore not subject to sampling error. Nonetheless, non-sampling errors may still arise during data extraction and processing. The ABS has also made various adjustments to overcome instances of non-response, late response and incomplete data; such modifications affect data for several states. More generally, the ABS has worked closely with providers to ensure that the data presented meet the quality requirements of decision makers and that definitions (or terminology) reflect industry understanding.

149 Data are provided for dwellings that generate electricity (e.g. from solar panels) for two metering categories:

- Gross metering refers to dwellings with meters that record electricity supply and generation separately. For 2010-12 such split data was available for NSW regions only.
- Net metering refers to dwellings with meters where electricity generated is first consumed by the dwelling with any excess generation exported to the electricity grid. If a dwelling's electricity requirements exceed its generation then energy is imported from the electricity grid. Total electricity consumption and generation is unknown; only the shortfall of electricity that is imported to the dwelling, or the excess of electricity generated that is exported to the grid, can be captured by this type of meter.

150 Data items presented include: the number of dwellings with electricity generating meters, non-generating meters and total meters; median kilowatt hours of energy supplied to dwellings with non-generating meters; and median kilowatt hours generated/supplied by gross meters and net meters for those dwellings with electricity generation capacity. Data were not obtained from businesses servicing the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

151 The source data were originally provided to ABS on a locality/Postcode basis. The ABS then applied an allocation method to randomly redistribute these records to Statistical Area Level 2 regions, using geographical correspondences and other geocoding tools. Further information on correspondences can be found in paragraphs 164 to 167. Local Government Areas were not selected as an output geography due to (i) the tendency for LGA boundaries to change from year to year and (ii) potential data distortions that can occur from using more than one correspondence step to generate new data geographies.

152 More information about the data can be obtained from: Household Energy Consumption Survey, User Guide, Australia, 2012 (cat. no. 4671.0) and Household Energy Consumption Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2012 (cat. no. 4670.0)

Protected Land Areas

153 This data refers to areas of land dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biodiversity. The information is sourced from the Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database (CAPAD), Commonwealth of Australia (2012), as maintained and updated by the Department of the Environment.

154 The Department has especially converted CAPAD data (for Reported, Gazetted Areas) into ABS Statistical Geographies - such as Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) and Local Government Areas (LGA) - to match the geographic preferences of the ABS National Regional Profile dataset. Where there is no Gazetted Area for a record, the GIS Area (based on current spatial data and an Albers Equal Area Projection for Australia) has been sourced to enable geographic conversions.

155 The process of splitting CAPAD into geographic regions can generate many small areas. Slivers of land - with an area less than 1 hectare and which are less than 2 per cent of the unsplit protected area - have been removed. Therefore there is a small difference between area totals for States when compared with LGA or SA2 regions. Also, the numbers of Protected Land Areas (PLAs) should be considered as indicative only.

156 Data are presented for: number of Protected Land Areas (PLAs) by selected types (for example, Nature Reserves, Indigenous Protected Areas); area of PLAs (hectares); and PLAs (hectares) as a percentage of total regional land area. Much other data, for example relating to PLA types, land governance arrangements and marine regions, are readily available from the Department of the Environment. For more information please refer to: <http://www.environment.gov.au/land/nrs/science/capad/2012>

Solar Installations

157 Small-scale solar panel installations and Solar Water Heater installations data have been sourced from the Clean Energy Regulator (CER), and can be found on their website here. The Clean Energy Regulator administers the Small-Scale Renewable Energy Scheme (SRES) as part of the federal governments Renewable Energy Target (RET), and the installations presented in this publication are those recorded under the SRES. The SRES is governed by the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act

2000 and the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Regulations 2001.

158 The installations data sourced from the CER include new, upgraded and replacement installations, and include stand alone (off-grid) installations. The data only represent installations that have passed the CERs auditing process and relevant standards, and have had Small-scale Technology Certificates (STCs) validly created under the SRES. The data do not include installations that have resulted in failed STC creation, or are pending STC creation. Installations under the SRES may include residential and commercial systems, and include installations of no more than 100 kilowatts in panel array capacity.

159 Very recent CER data (within the past 12 months) can be subject to revision. However, as the time series for this NRP ends at 2014, the statistics shown are unlikely to change.

160 CER data is based on the Postcode of the installation, and a geographic correspondence has been applied by ABS to create data on ASGS and LGA 2014 boundaries. Further information on correspondences can be found in paragraphs 164 to 167. The Australian total of small-scale solar panel installations and solar water heater installations has been taken directly from CER source data, whereas all other geographical boundaries have been converted from Postcode data. Therefore aggregations of the regional data may not exactly match the Australian total.

STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY

161 The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. The ASGS replaced the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) from July 2011.

162 The ASGS is an essential reference for understanding and interpreting the geographic context of statistics published, not only by the ABS but also by other organisations, and its use enables comparability across datasets.

163 This issue of the National Regional Profile uses ASGS 2011. Where available, data has been sourced for regions of the ASGS. In some cases, historical data has not been available on ASGS, and so has not been available to include in the profiles. Some data based on Postcodes have been converted to data for regions of the ASGS 2011 using geographic correspondences. Data for Local Government Areas (LGAs) are presented at 2014 boundaries.

Geographic correspondences

164 The use of geographic correspondences enables data to be converted from one type of geographic region to another. Geographic correspondences are usually provided as conversion factors based on relative population distributions and/or land area shares.

165 The application of correspondences allows:

- the source data to be more easily compared with standard ABS output;
- the source data to be output for other standard ABS geographic areas such as Statistical Areas 2-4 and Local Government Areas (LGA); and
- extra flexibility, in that data can be provided for a variety of geographies of interest to data users.

166 When analysing data produced by correspondences, the following limitations need to be taken into account:

- in applying the correspondences it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the region. Therefore, data produced by correspondences may not truly reflect the distribution of the characteristics of the population. In some cases, where the same region is split across two or more new regions and there are no other contributing regions, distinct numerical estimates will be derived but rates or averages will be identical for each new region (as these will be equivalent to the original rate or average of the contributing regions);

- the conversion factors are usually based on total population only but have been applied across all data items in a series;
- some official Postcodes (such as Post Office boxes, etc.) do not correspond to residential areas but may still have been reported under the current home address field in certain administrative data series. Data for these and other 'invalid' Postcodes - such as those due to incorrect reporting or processing errors - are included in state and territory totals or for Australia where the state or territory was not known; and
- figures produced by correspondences have been rounded. Therefore, there may be small differences between the sum of the component items and the totals shown.

167 While care was taken in producing the correspondences the ABS can not guarantee the accuracy of data produced by correspondences. ASGS correspondences are found on the Statistical Geography page of the ABS website.

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Geographic regions

168 The statistics in this product are presented according to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), 2011. Under this classification, statistical areas below Australia and state/territory level are defined as follows:

- **Local Government Areas (LGAs):** These areas are the spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. The various types of LGAs are cities (C), NSW local government areas (A), boroughs (B), rural cities (RC), towns (T), shires (S), district councils (DC), municipalities (M), SA regional councils (RegC), Qld regional councils (R) and SA Aboriginal councils (AC). Note: In some states/territories, there is an 'Unincorporated' LGA region, which represents the balance of the state/territory that is not incorporated.
- **Statistical Area 2 (SA2):** Statistical Areas Level 2 are a medium-sized general purpose region type. They replace the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) previously included in the discontinued Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). SA2s aim to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. On average they have a population of approximately 10,000 people. Most are designed to be within the population range 3,000 - 25,000. There are 2214 SA2s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
- **Statistical Area 3 (SA3):** There are 351 SA3s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are built up of whole SA2s. SA3s are designed to provide a regional breakdown of Australia. They generally have a population of between 30,000 and 130,000 people. In the major cities, they represent the area serviced by a major transport and commercial hub. They often closely align to large urban local government areas. E.g. Parramatta, Geelong. In regional areas, they represent the area serviced by regional cities with a population over 20,000 people. In outer regional and remote areas, they represent areas which are widely recognised as having a distinct identity and have similar social and economic characteristics. There are a small number of "zero SA3s". These have an effective design population of zero and represent very large National Parks close to the outskirts of major cities.
- **Statistical Area 4 (SA4):** Statistical Areas Level 4 are geographical areas are used for the output of a variety of regional data, including the 2011 Census Data. There are 106 SA4s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are built up from whole SA3s. In regional areas, SA4s tend to have populations of between 100,000 to 300,000 people. In metropolitan areas, SA4s tend to have larger populations (300,000 – 500,000 people).
- **Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA):** Greater Capital City Statistical Areas are geographical areas that are designed to represent the functional extent of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. Within each state and territory, the area not defined as being part of the greater capital city is represented by a Rest of State region. There are 16 GCCSA regions covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are built up from whole Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s). There are 8 regions representing each of the Australian State and Territory capital cities and 7 regions covering the rest of each state and territory—this excludes the ACT where there is only one GCCSA region for the entire territory. There is also one for the Other Territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

169 For more information see the Statistical Geography page of the ABS website, or the following:

Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001); Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Volume 3 - Non-ABS Structures, July 2011 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.003). Maps of Statistical Areas 2-4 and GCCSA can be found in the Downloads tab of cat. no 1270.0.55.001.

Data Availability by Year and Geography

DATA AVAILABILITY BY YEAR AND GEOGRAPHY

The following two tables summarise content in the National Regional Profile (NRP). In particular they show which years and geographies the NRP data series are available for, to assist easier searching across a large volume of data.

Users should note that some data are not available for all reference years, for a variety of reasons. For example; there may be conceptual breaks in a data series; the collection frequency may be irregular; some series may have revisions pending; or permission to publish in the NRP may have only been granted recently. In addition, some data series are not available for the full range of geographies. The reasons can include: data owner or custodian preferences; industry identification with a few, particular geographies only; confidentiality protection; and the presence of many suppressed data cells (at smaller geographic levels) thus making true aggregations up to larger ASGS regions difficult.

Table 1. NATIONAL REGIONAL PROFILE, CONTENT SUMMARY - Economy

Residential Property Prices	Valuer Generals	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
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(a) Counts of Business Entries and Exits are not available for 2011.

(b) In the National Regional Profile, DVA data at SA3 geography is only available for 2012, 2013 and 2014, whereas DVA data by LGA and State/Territory are available as a 5 year time series.

Table 2. NATIONAL REGIONAL PROFILE, CONTENT SUMMARY - Population/People, Industry and Energy/Environment

Topic/ Data series	Source/ABS Catalogue No.	Reference years available					LGA	Geographies available					S/T	Aust
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		SA2	SA3	SA4	GCCSA			
Population / People														
ERP by age and sex	ABS 3218.0 and 3235.0	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Births	ABS 3301.0	a(a)	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Deaths	ABS 3302.0	a(a)	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Internal migration	ABS 3412.0	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Early Childhood - Pre-school Attendance	ABS 4240.0			a	a			a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Disability estimates (experimental)	ABS 4430.0.55.009			a			a(b)	a(b)						
Industry														
Registered Motor Vehicles	ABS 9309.0	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
- type, fuel														
Agricultural Commodities	ABS 7121.0		a					a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Agricultural Production	ABS 7503.0		a					a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Business counts by industry	ABS 8165.0	a	a	aa			a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Tourist Accommodation Establishments	ABS 8635.0		a	a	a		a				a	a	a	a
Energy/ Environment														
Electricity Supply and Generation - Residential(c)	ABS 4670.0	a	a	a				a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Land Area	ABS Geography/ Mapinfo		a			a(d)	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Protected Land Areas	Dept. Environment CAPAD(e)				a	a	a					a	a	a
Water Use on Australian Farms	ABS 4618.0		a					a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Solar Installations	Clean Energy Regulator				a(f)	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

(a) Births and Deaths data for 2010 is only available for the LGA geography.

(b) Modelled estimates are limited to a selected mix of SA2 and LGA geographies.

(c) This is a partial data collection. Estimates were not produced for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

(d) Land Area data for 2014 is only available for the LGA geography.

(e) Data for Protected Land Areas are sourced from the Collaborative Australian Protected Area Database, (Dept of the Environment).

(f) Accumulative total 2001 to 2014.

To enable a compact presentation, data from the 2011 Population Census have not been tabled above. Nonetheless Census information is included across the National Regional Profile. For example, the Economy topic includes 2011 data on monthly rent and mortgage payments, the regional labour force and youth engagement in work and study, while the Industry topic includes industry of employment counts. Additionally, the Population/People topic includes 2011 Census data on involvement in unpaid work, home internet access, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identity, the overseas born, people with post-school qualifications, main occupation of employed persons, method of travel to work, and

family and household types. For more information, please refer to Data Items A-Z

Glossary

Accommodation and Food Services

The Accommodation and Food Services industry is engaged in providing short-term accommodation for visitors, in providing food and beverage services, such as the preparation and serving of meals and the serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption by customers, both on and off-site.

Administrative and Support Services

The Administrative and Support Services industry engages in performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other businesses or organisations. This includes office administration, hiring and placing personnel for others, preparing documents, taking orders for clients by telephone, providing credit reporting and collection services, and arranging travel and travel tours.

Age Pension

Age pension is a payment for persons who have reached Age Pension age and qualify to receive the Age Pension. Age Pension age depends on the individual's date of birth.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry is engaged in growing crops, raising animals, growing and harvesting timber, and harvesting fish or other animals from farms or their natural habitats.

Articulated trucks

Motor vehicles constructed primarily for load carrying, consisting of a prime mover having no significant load carrying area, but with a turntable device which can be linked to one or more trailers.

Arts and Recreation Services

The Arts and Recreation Services industry engages in the preservation and exhibition of objects and sites of historical, cultural or educational interest; the production of original artistic works and/or participation in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; and the operation of facilities or the provision of services that enable patrons to participate in sporting or recreational activities, or to pursue amusement interests.

Attached dwellings

Dwellings which share a structural component with one or more other buildings. This may include walls, ceiling, floor or roofing. For example, flats, units and apartments and semi-detached, row and terrace houses.

Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register

The Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR) is a register of all Australian businesses and contains identifying and classificatory data for each business. Information to populate the register is largely sourced from the Australian Business Register.

Australian Business Number

The Australian Business Number (ABN) is a unique business entity identifier introduced to assist with dealing with the Australian government.

Australian Statistical Geography Standard

The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. The ASGS replaced the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) from July 2011. All data in the National Regional Profile is presented on ASGS 2011.

Bankrupts

Persons with Business related or Non business related bankruptcies.

Bankruptcies

Refer to Business related bankruptcies and Non business related bankruptcies - in this Glossary.

Building

A building is a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock.

Business Counts

A business for this purpose is defined as a legal entity engaged in productive activity and/or other forms of activity in the market sector. Business counts derived from the ABSBR exclude some entities, such as those without an active Australian Business Number, those without an active Goods and Services Tax (GST) role, those no longer actively remitting GST, and those not operating in the market sector.

Business Entry

A business which has newly registered for an Australian Business Number (ABN) and which has a GST role allocated.

Business Exit

A business for which the ABN or GST role has been cancelled and/or which has ceased to remit GST for at least five consecutive quarters.

Business related bankruptcies

Business related bankruptcies occur where an individual's situation is directly related to his or her proprietary interest in a business.

Buses

Motor vehicles constructed for the carriage of passengers. Included are all motor vehicles with 10 or more seats, including the driver's seat.

Campervans

Self-propelled motor vehicles containing an area primarily used for accommodation. Included are motor homes and powered caravans.

Carer Payment

Carer Payment is for people who are unable to support themselves through participation in the workforce while caring for someone with a disability, severe medical condition, or who is frail and aged.

Clerical and Administrative Support Workers

Clerical and Administrative Support Workers provide support to Managers, Professionals and organisations by organising, storing, manipulating and retrieving information.

Community and Personal Services Workers

Community and Personal Services Workers assist Health Professionals in the provision of patient care, provide information and support on a range of social welfare matters, and provide other services in the areas of aged care and child care, education support, hospitality, defence, policing and emergency services, security, travel and tourism, fitness, sports and personal services.

Construction

The Construction industry is engaged in the construction of buildings and other structures, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installation and maintenance and repairs of buildings and other structures.

Disability

In the context of health experience, the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICFDH) defines disability as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environment and personal factors). For the data included herein, a person has a disability if they report they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. This includes:

- loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses)
- loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid to assist with, or substitute for, hearing is used
- speech difficulties
- shortness of breath or breathing difficulties causing restriction
- chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort causing restriction
- blackouts, seizures, or loss of consciousness
- difficulty learning or understanding
- incomplete use of arms or fingers
- difficulty gripping or holding things
- incomplete use of feet or legs
- nervous or emotional condition causing restriction
- restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work
- disfigurement or deformity
- mental illness or condition requiring help or supervision
- long-term effects of head injury, stroke or other brain damage causing restriction
- receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still being restricted
- any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction.

Disability Support Pension

Disability Support Pension is a payment that provides income support for people who have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment.

Dwelling

A dwelling is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. A dwelling may comprise part of a building or the whole of a building. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospital) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such rooms are included in non-residential building approvals. Dwellings can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/ addition work to an existing residential building; through either new or alteration/addition work on non-residential building or through conversion of a non-residential building to a residential building.

Education and Training

The Education and Training industry engages in the provision and support of education and training, except in the training of animals (e.g. dog obedience, horse training).

Electricity, Gas Water and Waste Services

Electricity, Gas Water and Waste Services industry is engaged in the provision of electricity; gas through mains systems; water, drainage; and sewerage services. Also includes units mainly engaged in the collection, treatment, and disposal of waste materials; remediation of contaminated materials (including land); and materials recovery activities.

Electricity Supply and Generation

Refer to Gross meters and Net meters, and Generating meters and Non-generating meters, in this Glossary.

Employee income

Employee income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Total income from wage and salary (before tax and application of Medicare levy) as shown on the 'PAYG payment summary - individual non-business';
- Allowances, earnings, tips, director's fees, etc;
- Employer lump sum payments (adjusted to gross value);
- Employment termination payments;
- Attributed personal services income;
- Employee share schemes;
- Reportable fringe benefits (gross value not adjusted)
- Reportable employer superannuation contributions (superannuation contributions (within concessional cap limits) from pre-tax income, usually made under salary sacrifice agreements)
- Exempt foreign employment income; and
- Other net foreign employment income.

Establishments

Establishments are hotels, motels and private resorts, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms - which provide predominantly short-term, non-residential accommodation.

Estimated resident population

Estimated Resident Populations (ERP) are the official measure of the population of Australia, based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months and excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Family

A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

Family Tax Benefit

Family Tax Benefit can be paid to a parent, guardian or an approved care organisation to assist in the cost of raising children.

Financial and Insurance Services

The Financial and Insurance Services industry engages in financial transactions involving the creation,

liquidation, or change of ownership of financial assets, and/or in facilitating financial transactions.

Fuel

Type of fuel used in motor vehicles as reported to the registering authority and includes leaded petrol, unleaded petrol, diesel, LPG/other gases, dual fuel and other which includes electric.

Generating meters

This label refers to gross or net meters that are attached to dwellings which generate their own electricity (through solar panels or similar). See also Gross meters, Net meters.

Greater Capital City Statistical Area

Greater Capital City Statistical Areas are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard and are geographical areas that are designed to represent the functional extent of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. Within each state and territory, the area not defined as being part of the greater capital city is represented by a Rest of State region.

Gross meters

For dwellings that generate electricity (e.g. from solar panels), total electricity supply and generation volumes for dwellings are captured and recorded separately by these meters.

Health Care and Social Assistance

The Health Care and Social Assistance industry provides human health care and social assistance.

Heavy rigid trucks

Rigid trucks of gross vehicle mass greater than 4.5 tonnes.

House

A detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes consisting of one dwelling unit. Includes detached residences associated with a non-residential building, and kit and transportable homes.

Household

A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.

Income Support Supplement

An income support pension paid to: eligible war widows and widowers under the Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986, and persons receiving wholly dependant partners' compensation under the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004.

Information Media and Telecommunications

The Information Media and Telecommunications industry engages in:

- creating, enhancing and storing information products in media that allows their dissemination;
- transmitting information products using analogue and digital signals (via electronic, wireless, optical and other means); and
- providing transmission services and/or operating the infrastructure to enable the transmission and storage of information and information products.

Investment income

Investment income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Gross interest;
- Dividends unfranked amount;
- Dividends franked amount;
- Dividends franking credit;
- Distribution from trusts less net capital gains, foreign income and franked distributions- non-primary production ;
- Franked distributions from trusts - non-primary production;
- Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company;
- Net foreign rent; and
- Net rent.

Labour force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed (see Unemployment).

Labourers

Labourers perform a variety of routine and repetitive physical tasks using hand and power tools, and machines either as an individual or as part of a team assisting more skilled workers such as Trades Workers, and Machinery Operators and Drivers.

Light commercial vehicles

Vehicles primarily constructed for the carriage of goods, and which are less than or equal to 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass. Included are utilities, panel vans, cab chassis and forward-control load carrying vehicles (whether four-wheel drive or not).

Light rigid trucks

Rigid trucks of gross vehicle mass greater than 3.5 tonnes and less than or equal to 4.5 tonnes.

Local Government Area

Local Government Areas (LGAs) are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. Each LGA has an official status which is indicated by the LGA type : (A) NSW LGA (excluding Cities), (AC) Aboriginal Council, (B) Borough, (C) City, (CGC) Community Government Council, (DC) District Council, (IC) Island Council, (M) Municipality/Municipal Council, (S) Shire, (RC) Rural City, (RegC) Regional Council and (T) Town. The major areas of Australia not administered by incorporated bodies are the northern parts of South Australia, most of the Northern Territory and all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories. LGA boundaries can change from year to year; the National Regional Profile shows data at 2013 LGA boundaries.

Managers

Managers plan, organise, direct, control, coordinate and review the operations of government, commercial, agricultural, industrial, non-profit and other organisations, and departments.

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing industry is engaged in the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products (except Agriculture and Construction).

Machinery Operators and Drivers

Machinery Operators and Drivers operate machines, plant, vehicles and other equipment to perform a range of agricultural, manufacturing and construction functions, move materials, and transport

passengers and freight.

Median income

That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median.

Median price

The mid point of dwelling values in the reference period. Half of all properties bought/sold in the period did so at a price below the median, the other half had a price above the median.

Mining

The Mining industry extracts naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include underground or open cut mining; dredging; quarrying; well operations or evaporation pans; recovery from ore dumps or tailings as well as beneficiation activities (i.e. preparing, including crushing, screening, washing and floatation) and other preparation work customarily performed at the mine site, or as part of mining activity.

Motorcycles

Two and three wheeled motor vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of one or two persons. Included are two and three wheeled mopeds, scooters, motor tricycles and motorcycles with sidecars.

Net meters

For dwellings that generate electricity (e.g. from solar panels), net meters measure only the shortfall of electricity that is imported to these dwellings or the excess of electricity that is exported to the grid. Total electricity consumption and generation for each dwelling with net metering are unknown since the amount of generated energy used within the dwelling is not captured by this type of meter.

Net regional migration

The difference between the number of people who changed their place of usual residence by moving into and out of a defined area within Australia (both interstate and intrastate).

Newstart Allowance

Newstart Allowance is a payment for people who are looking for work and allows them to participate in activities designed to increase their chances of finding work. Persons must be aged 22 to 64 years to qualify.

Non business related bankruptcies

Unless an individual declares their situation to be directly related to a proprietary interest in a business, all other bankruptcies - even those for which details are not stated - are classified as non business related.

Non-freight carrying trucks

Specialist motor vehicles or motor vehicles fitted with special purpose equipment, and having little or no goods carrying capacity (e.g. ambulances, cherry pickers, fire trucks and tow trucks).

Non-generating meters

Where dwellings do not have access to small scale electricity technologies, there is no generation of electricity. All of their electricity supply is imported from the electricity grid. Such dwellings have Non-generating (or non-generation) meters to measure consumption.

Non-residential building

A non-residential building is primarily intended for purposes other than long-term residential purposes.

Other income

Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances) includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Foreign entities - transfer or trust income;
- Foreign investment fund and/or foreign life assurance policy income;
- Controlled foreign company income;
- Net foreign pension/annuity income;
- Other net foreign source income; and other income.

Other Services

The Other Services industry includes a broad range of personal services; civic, religious, profession and other interest group services; selected repair and maintenance activities; and private households employing staff.

Own unincorporated business income

Own unincorporated business income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Distributions from partnerships and trusts (including any franked distributions) for primary production activities;
- Distributions from partnerships (including any franked distributions) for non-primary production activities, less foreign income;
- Net personal services income; and
- Net income (or loss) from business..

Parenting Payment

Parenting Payment is a payment for persons who are primary carers of children.

Passenger vehicles

Motor vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of persons and containing up to nine seats (including the driver's seat). Included are cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward-control passenger vehicles. Excluded are campervans.

Patent application

A document filed with IP Australia, disclosing and claiming an invention and requesting the right to exclude others from commercially exploiting it.

Patent applicant

A person who has submitted an application to IP Australia for a Patent

Population density

The population density for a region is calculated by dividing the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) by the land area.

Public Administration and Safety

The Public Administration and Safety industry engages in central, state, or local government legislative, executive, and judicial activities; in providing physical, social, economic and general public

safety and security services; and in enforcing regulations. This industry includes military defence, government representation and international government organisations.

Preschool programs

A preschool program is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher primarily aimed at children in the year before they commence full-time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it or whether it is government funded or privately provided.

Private dwellings

Houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and other structures used as a private places of residence.

Private sector houses

A house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the sector of intended owner of the completed building at the time of approval.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry engages in providing professional, scientific and technical services, applying common processes where labour inputs are integral to the production or service delivery. This industry specialises and sells its expertise. Services in this industry include scientific research, architecture, engineering, computer systems design, law, accountancy, advertising, market research, management and other consultancy, veterinary science and professional photography.

Professionals

Professionals perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks through the application of theoretical knowledge and experience in the fields of arts, media, business, design, engineering, the physical and life sciences, transport, education, health, information and communication technology, the law, social sciences and social welfare.

Protected Land Areas

Protected Land areas are areas of land especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity.

Relative standard error

The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of sampling variability which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. For example, if the estimate is 0.5 and the standard error is 0.05, then the relative standard error will be 10%. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage of errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services

The Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services industry engages in renting, hiring, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible and intangible assets (except copyrights), and providing related services.

Residential building

Buildings primarily used for long-term residential purposes. Residential buildings are categories as houses or other residential buildings.

Retail Trade

The Retail Trade industry is engaged in the purchase and/or on-selling, the commission based buying,

and the commission-based selling, of goods, without significant transformation, to the general public. The Retail Trade industry also purchases and sells goods to the general public using non-traditional means, including the internet.

Sales Workers

Sales Workers sell goods, services and property, and provide sales support in areas such as operating cash registers and displaying and demonstrating goods.

Service Pension

A service pension can be paid to war veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity, and to eligible partners, widows and widowers.

Small-Scale Solar Panel System

A residential or commercial installation that generates electricity from solar energy, that is no more than 100kW in capacity. A system that is installed has met the appropriate regulations and is capable of generating electricity from the sun.

Solar Water Heater

An installed system that heats water using solar energy. A system that is installed has met the appropriate regulations and is capable of generating hot water from the sun.

Standardised death rate

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the 2012 Australian population. Standardised death rates are expressed per 1,000 standard population.

State/Territory

States and Territories are geographic areas and political entities with fixed boundaries. States and Territories consist of one or more Statistical Area Level 4. In aggregate, they cover Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical Area Level 2

Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2) are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard and are a medium-sized general purpose area. Their aim is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. On average they have a population of approximately 10,000 people. Most are designed to be within the population range 3,000 - 25,000. There are 2,214 SA2s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical Area Level 3

Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3) are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard. There are 351 SA3s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are built up of whole SA2s. SA3s are designed to provide a regional breakdown of Australia. They generally have a population of between 30,000 and 130,000 people. In the major cities, they represent the area serviced by a major transport and commercial hub. They often closely align to large urban local government areas. E.g. Parramatta, Geelong. In regional areas, they represent the area serviced by regional cities with a population over 20,000 people. In outer regional and remote areas, they represent areas which are widely recognised as having a distinct identity and have similar social and economic characteristics. There are a small number of "zero SA3s". These have an effective design population of zero and represent very large National Parks close to the outskirts of major cities.

Statistical Area Level 4

Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4) are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard and are used for the output of a variety of regional data, including the 2011 Census Data. There are 106 SA4s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are built up from whole SA3s. In regional areas, SA4s tend to have populations of between 100,000 to 300,000 people. In metropolitan areas, SA4s tend to have larger populations (300,000 – 500,000 people).

Superannuation and annuities income

Superannuation and annuity income includes the following data items on the individual income tax return:

- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams;
- Australian annuities and superannuation income streams - lump sum in arrears;
- Australian superannuation lump sum payments; and
- Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies.

Technicians and Trade Workers

Technicians and trade workers perform a variety of skilled tasks, applying broad or in-depth technical, trade or industry specific knowledge, often in support of scientific, engineering, building and manufacturing activities.

Total fertility rate

The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per 1,000 of the female population of that age) divided by 1,000. It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Total income

Total income is the sum of all income derived from employee income, own unincorporated business, superannuation and annuities, investment and other income (excluding Government pensions, benefits or allowances)

Total Residential Building

Total residential building is comprised of houses and other residential buildings. It does not include dwellings in non-residential building.

Trademark

A trademark can be a letter, number, word, phrase, sound, smell, shape, logo, picture, aspect of packaging or any combination of these, which is used to distinguish goods and services of one trader from those of another.

Trademark Applicant

A person who has submitted an application to IP Australia for a Trademark.

Transfers

The record of sale for established houses and attached dwellings taken from the residential property sales dataset.

Transport, Postal and Warehousing

The Transport, Postal and Warehousing industry is engaged in providing transport of passengers and freight by road, rail, water or air. Other transportation activities such as postal services, pipeline transport, and scenic and sightseeing transport are included in this industry.

Unemployment

Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

Value of building

Statistics on the value of building work approved are derived by aggregating the estimated 'value of building work when completed' as reported on building approval documents provided to local councils or other building approval authorities. Conceptually these value data should exclude the value of land and landscaping but include site preparation costs. These estimates are usually a reliable indicator of the completed value of 'houses'. However, for 'other residential buildings' and 'non-residential buildings', they can differ significantly from the completed value of the building as final costs and contracts have not been established before council approval is sought and gained.

Voluntary work for an organisation or group

This includes help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association. Unpaid voluntary work can include:

- assisting at organised events and with sports associations;
- helping with organised school events and activities;
- assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities; and
- other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services).

Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade industry is engaged in the purchase and on selling, the commission based buying, and the commission-based selling of goods, without significant transformation, to businesses.

Youth Allowance

Youth Allowance is a payment for young people who are studying, undertaking training or an Australian Apprenticeship, looking for work, or sick. Persons must be aged 15 to 24 years to qualify.

Abbreviations

\$	dollars
'000	thousand
m	million
A	Area
ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
ABN	Australian Business Number
ABR	Australian Business Register
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
AC	Aboriginal Council

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AFSA	Australian Financial Security Authority
ANZSCO	Australia & New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASCL	Australian Standard Classification of Languages
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Aust.	Australia
B	Borough
BAS	Business Activity Statement
BIT	Business Income Tax
C	City
CAPAD	Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database
DC	District Council
DE	Department of the Environment
DIIS	Department of Industry, Innovation and Science
DSP	Disability Support Pension
DSS	Department of Social Services
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
EVAO	estimated value of agricultural output
GCCSA	Greater Capital City Statistical Area
ha	hectare
inc,	including
ISDN	integrated service digital network
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
IPA	Intellectual Property Australia
LGA	Local Government Area
LVG	Land Valuer General
M	Municipality
ML	Megalitre
no.	number
NRP	National Regional Profile
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OT	Other Territories
PAYG	Pay As You Go
Qld	Queensland
R	Regional Council
RC	Rural City
RegC	Regional Council
RIME	Regional Internal Migration Estimates
RRMSE	relative root mean square error
RSE	relative standard error
RTO	residents temporarily overseas
S	Shire
SDAC	Survey of Disability Aging and Carers
SA	South Australia
SA1	Statistical Area Level 1
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
SA3	Statistical Area Level 3
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SE	standard error
T	Town
Tas.	Tasmania

Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

Counts of Australian Business Entries and Exits data and revised Patent and Trademark Applicants data have been added to the data cube.

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Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

Counts of Australian Businesses by Industry have been included in the data cube. A minor formatting adjustment to the Gross Value of Agricultural Production data has also been applied.

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